

▲本館開設在前門外延壽寺街三十號▼

牙雲良藥

[illegible]

現代哲學概論出版了

金子馬路著

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預約四月月底截止

陽曆五月出版

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代售處北京琉璃廠中華書局

全書分十二章前五章論現實主義後六章論理想主義末一章論哲學批評

度論究術複雜糾結的現代哲學批評卻導引頗中肯綮文章用辭體直譯於十五

萬多字加新式標點符號明白曉暢而初學現代哲學者必讀之入門書

本報發行部啓事

本報十五年二月份刊例已裝訂成冊爲便利閱者起見除由本報總發行外並分送石驕馬大街西口松茂號而華華街英華公司花園口北新書局東市街新智書社佩文齋華鑫書局及師大北大第一二院北大西醫各藥房民大消費社楊梅竹鎮街世界書局寶宴華緯華盛書社等處惟刊數無多希閱者速購爲荷

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中山先生思想概述
民生主義之工業政策
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全國學總會 援助北京學生

電慰北京同學：通電國內外同胞

【中央社訊】全國學生總會，為援助北京學生，特電慰北京同學，並通電國內外同胞，要求政府撤換校長，並釋放被捕學生。全國學生總會，為援助北京學生，特電慰北京同學，並通電國內外同胞，要求政府撤換校長，並釋放被捕學生。

各方對慘案之憤慨

(十三)醫大學生自治會宣言

【中央社訊】醫大學生自治會，對於此次慘案，表示極大憤慨，並發表宣言，要求政府撤換校長，並釋放被捕學生。醫大學生自治會，對於此次慘案，表示極大憤慨，並發表宣言，要求政府撤換校長，並釋放被捕學生。

民大教職員宣言

(十四)民大教職員宣言

【中央社訊】民大教職員，對於此次慘案，表示極大憤慨，並發表宣言，要求政府撤換校長，並釋放被捕學生。民大教職員，對於此次慘案，表示極大憤慨，並發表宣言，要求政府撤換校長，並釋放被捕學生。

津浦鐵路將通車

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【中央社訊】津浦鐵路，將於近日內通車，此舉將有助於南北交通，並促進經濟發展。津浦鐵路，將於近日內通車，此舉將有助於南北交通，並促進經濟發展。

英庚款委員會之行程

英庚款委員會之行程

【中央社訊】英庚款委員會，將於近日內訪問我國，此舉將有助於中英兩國之友好關係。英庚款委員會，將於近日內訪問我國，此舉將有助於中英兩國之友好關係。

國軍撤退之經過

國軍撤退之經過

【中央社訊】國軍撤退之經過，已告一段落，此舉將有助於穩定局勢，並促進和平。國軍撤退之經過，已告一段落，此舉將有助於穩定局勢，並促進和平。

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The People's Tribune

國民新報

Vol. 1 No. 28

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PEKING, THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1926.

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Delegates Get Backing For Geneva Stand

Reichstag And Commons Give Votes Of Confidence, Despite Opposition; Nationalists And Labor Attacks

Chamberlain Answers Lloyd George Attack; Claims Lounsbury Spirit Still Lives; Ramsay MacDonald Remains Skeptical; Stresemann Gives Explanation

United Press
Berlin, March 23.—Confidence in the Government's Geneva policy was expressed in the Reichstag today by a rising vote, following the lengthy debates and statements which began yesterday.

This action followed vigorous attacks on both the League of Nations as an institution and on the action of Chancellor Luther and Dr. Stresemann in exhibiting patience with the protracted Council and Assembly sessions which resulted in adjournment of the League till next September without Germany having been given the coveted and promised League membership with permanent seat on the Council.

A vigorous attempt was made by Communist members of the Reichstag less than an hour before the final vote to push through a motion expressing lack of confidence in the Government's policy on Geneva.

This motion was defeated. A similar motion by the Nationalist elements was voted down by 259 to 141.

Experts here believe that the rising vote of confidence may be taken as indication that Germany will continue her policy of patience and conciliation, endeavoring to push her way through to a permanent Council seat and full League membership next September rather than taking any extreme stand which would antagonize the other European nations.

It is freely admitted that the League's attitude and the admission of nationalistic bickering into League deliberations was a severe blow at the Government leaders here, but the vote today is construed as showing that the Government policy still has the support of both the Reichstag and the country at large.

Commons Supports

United Press
London, March 23.—Duplicating the action taken a few hours earlier by the German Reichstag in Berlin, the House of Commons today voted support to Sir Austen Chamberlain's Geneva policy by 325 to 136.

Members of the Commons cheered Premier Stanley Baldwin's declaration to the effect that the Cabinet backed up Chamberlain, and Baldwin added that he hoped the House of Commons would "speedily forget the incident."

Sir Austen Chamberlain himself, in a speech defending his record at Geneva, indicated to the House of Commons that if the vote on Lloyd George's motion to reduce the Foreign

(Continued on page 2)

INDEMNITY DELEGATES WILL ONLY MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS

Reuter
Shanghai, March 23.—The British Boxer Indemnity delegation left Shanghai for Hankow today. They will probably remain there for ten days and later will go to Hongkong and Canton.

It is understood that, after investigation, they will make only general recommendations, leaving the details to be worked out later.

Kuomintang Works To Ease Plight Of Chinese Peasants

Movement Spreading Rapidly; Definite Program Attacks Tax, Protection and Education Problems; Sex Equality

The work of the Kuomintang Party among the peasantry is extending gradually to the provinces of Honan, Hupeh, Chihli and Shansi, where the peasants are forming unions and peasant militia, and are actively combating the monopoly prices of the middlemen by boycotting the foreign monopolists. Altogether there are at present 33 district organizations with a total of 450,000.

The Kwangtung organization of the Kuomintang has worked out a detailed program on the peasant question, including the following measures:

1. The abolition of the debts which encumber the peasants' and of emergency taxes
2. The prohibition to mortgage land and the protection of the property rights of the peasants on their lands.
3. The fixing of minimum land debts.
4. The abolition of taxes in times of poor harvests.
5. The organization of a peasants' bank and co-operatives.
6. The improvement of agriculture and irrigation work.
7. Equal pay for male and female agricultural laborers.
8. The abolition of the landowners' military and police detachments and similar organizations.
9. The organization of evening classes for adults and of schools for children.
10. The utilization of temples for educational purposes.

GREEK PROPERTY TO BE SEIZED BY TURKS

Asiatic
Berlin, Mar. 23.—The Turkish government issued orders to the authorities to prepare for the confiscation of all property of Greeks residing in Constantinople, according to a Turkish despatch from Ankara.

YENCHING REPORT TELLS OF THE LOOTING AND STRIPPING OF MASSACRED STUDENTS

Chung Mei
A statement of what happened at the time of the firing on the students last Thursday has been issued by responsible officers of the student organizations of the Men's and Women's Colleges of Yen-ching University, and also by Miss Camilla Mills of the Women's College and Dr. Lucius Porter of the Men's College, both of whom went to the scene later in the afternoon.

Preceded by an account of the

Martial Law Around Scene Of Shooting

Students Hold Second Memorial Service For Three More Massacred; Plans For Investigation

Chung Mei
A state of partial martial law exists around the Cabinet Offices since last Thursday. Only those wearing official badges are permitted to pass through the compound where the shooting took place. Ricksha coolies of the officials are forced to purchase a pass, costing twenty cents, so that they may draw their employers to work.

A second memorial service for the student dead was held at the Third Campus of the National University yesterday afternoon. Three students, shot last Thursday, but not having been included in the list of twenty-eight for whom Tuesday's meeting was held, were honored.

Photographs of these three victims hung on the wall of the hall, in which the services were held.

The heads of the nine government schools and teacher representatives met Tuesday at the Technical College and decided not to accept the invitation of the Kuomintang and other public bodies to participate on the Massacre Committee which has been organized.

Seek Investigators

Dr. Chiang Mong-lin was entrusted with the task of approaching the Bankers' Union, General Chamber of Commerce, Lawyers' Union and other responsible bodies, to form an investigation committee which would present evidence on the massacre that might be used in legal action.

Pan Ta-tao was invited to handle the legal side of the shooting while the Medical University was asked to recommend a surgeon for the examination of the wounds of the students of the nine Government schools.

AMERICA'S DELEGATE TO DISARM. CONFAB

United Press
Washington, March 23.—Hugh Gibson, whose distinguished diplomatic career has included several notable posts and missions in Europe, will head the American delegation to the preliminary disarmament conference at Geneva, it was said here today.

Other probable delegates include Admiral Hilary Jones and General Harry Smith.

ONLY ONE TRAIN TO TIENTSIN AND THAT IS HELD UP AT FENGTAI

Chung Mei
The train which left for Tientsin yesterday morning had only reached Fengtai at two yesterday afternoon and the time of its arrival in Tientsin would seem very problematical.

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No International Train is yet contemplated.

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Shanghai Groups Voice Protest On Student Massacre

Denounce Tuan; Call Upon Students To Continue The Struggle Against Imperialism In Spite Of Slaughter

Asiatic
Shanghai, March 22.—The Council of Trade Unions has wired to the trade union in Peking expressing condolence over the treacherous killing of peaceful citizens by the order of Marshal Tuan Chih-jui on March 18. They urge the continuance of the struggle for the abolition of the unequal treaties. The Council pledges its support of its 400,000 members in its struggle.

Students Protest

The Shanghai Students' Union has wired to the Peking Students' Union informing it of the indignation of the Shanghai people on learning the news of the horrible slaughter of the peaceful demonstrators against the aggression of the imperialists by the order of Chief Executive Tuan Chih-jui. The Shanghai students declare that the people of Shanghai are determined to continue the struggle against the unequal treaties and insist upon the removal and punishment of Marshal Tuan Chih-jui.

The National Students' Union has wired to its condole with the Peking students and expressed

(Continued on page 5)

Other Cities Hold Protest Meetings On Taku Affair

China Will Never Forget Japan's Treachery, Say Shanghai Groups; Mass Meeting in Nanking

Asiatic
Shanghai, March 21.—Yesterday four hundred representatives of the Shanghai Students' Union, the General Union of China Students, the Shanghai Women's League, the Shanghai Committee of the Kuomintang, the International Prisoners Aid Society, the League to Combat Japanese Imperialism, the Postal Employees' Union and other Labour Organizations met and made the following resolutions, in view of the further encroachments of the imperialists on the liberty of China.

To intensify the struggle for the abolition of the unequal treaties.

To wire to the Kuomintang urging it to combat the imperialists to the last.

To send out a circular telegram to the whole country explaining the aggression of the Japanese imperialists at Taku and to call for a national protest.

(Continued on page 4)

Peace Envoys To Go To See Wu & Chang

Alles Now Discuss Terms With Each Other, Is Reported; Tuan Will Send Wang Shih-chen And Chao Er-shun

Kuo Wen
The promoters of the peace movement have been very busy in their labour to bring about an armistice and prevent hostilities around the capital. As no definite reply has yet been received from either Mukden or Hankow, it is now proposed to send a high respectful emissary to negotiate with Marshals Wu and Chang respectively and ascertain their views in this connection.

According to military circles, Marshal Wu Pei-fu is more anxious to occupy Peking than Marshal Chang Tso-lin, and latest advices from Hankow state that he has issued urgent orders to General Chin Yun-ao to push northward as speedy as possible and take Paoing within a certain time limit. With regard to Mukden, it is reported that the Fengtien advance forces have been ordered to proceed slowly on the Tangku front and leave the operations along the Peking Tientsin section in the hands of General Li Ching-lin.

It is widely spoken of in political circles that both Mukden and Hankow are now in close communications regarding the future plans to be adopted jointly by them for the solution of the general political situation and no conclusion has yet been reached.

Wang Still Here

General Wang Shih-chen did not leave for Tientsin yesterday morning on the ground that both his health and his age are not equal to a strenuous railway trip at this juncture. It was the intention of Marshal Tuan Chih-jui that General Wang should go to Tientsin in his capacity as mediator and a fellow provincial of General Li Ching-lin and discuss with the latter plans for peace.

It is understood that Marshal Chang Tso-lin favours the selection of Mr. Chao Er-shun as a peace-maker but the Government is planning to send both General Wang and Mr. Chao, who may be able to leave today. Mr. Chao was formerly Viceroy of Manchuria and is a benefactor

(Continued on page 4)

SWAN SONG OF KUOMINCHUN SHOULD BE PUNISHMENT OF CABINET; SAYS "CHEN PAO"

Dismissal of the Chia Teh-yao Cabinet by the Kuominchun is urged by the "Chen Pao," which asserts that the occurrence of the shooting should be laid at their doors and that the return of their resignation by Marshal Tuan is intolerable.

The paper also demands the disbanding of the bodyguard who did the firing, so as to prevent a future tragedy at their hands.

If the Kuominchun, prior to its departure, will do as well as

U. S. CITIES HANKER AFTER LIQUOR, IS STRAW VOTE SHOWS

Reuter
New York, March 23.—The result of "straw" votes conducted by two separate groups of newspapers gave big "wet" majorities. They roughly resulted in half a million votes being polled for prohibition, 1,500,000 for repeal and 2,000,000 for light wines and beer. All of the big cities were overwhelmingly "wet".

Tuan and Lu Agree; Lu to Keep Order; Cabinet to Go On

Military Situation Not to be Allowed to Interfere Cabinet Meeting Called For This Morning

Reuter
Marshal Tuan having been assured of the full support and co-operation of the Kuominchun, the following points were agreed upon at an interview between Marshal Tuan and General Lu Chung-lin yesterday morning, according to an unofficial report of the conversation.

(1) General Lu Chung-lin is to assume sole responsibility for the maintenance of peace and order in the Metropolitan Area.

(2) The administration must continue to carry out its functions, despite the change in the military situation, and Cabinet vacancies must be filled immediately. In this connection it was decided to appoint as Foreign Minister Mr. Hu Wei-teh, formerly Minister to France.

It was further decided that General Chia Teh-yao, who is said to have betaken himself to the Wagons-lits Hotel, should be called upon to resume the Premiership and to continue negotiations in respect of the proposed \$20,000,000 loan.

Support Peace

(3) The Government will lend its full support to the peace pourparlers at present being undertaken by General Wang Shih-chen and Mr. Chao Er-shun.

In connection with the last-mentioned item, it is learned that General Wang promised to proceed to Tientsin either yesterday or today in order to interview General Li Ching-lin, a brigade of whose troops is officially stated to have arrived Tuesday night, and that Mr. Chao is being urged to go to Luta with the object of dissuading General Chang Hsueh-liang

(Continued on page 3)

Li's Troops In Tientsin; Keep Order

Li, Himself, Not Yet Arrived; Chang Tsung-chang On Way; No Fengtien Troops Coming To City

Wei I-san Preparing Defences At Paoingfu Against Possible Shensi Drive; Kalgan Fears Pillaging By Tan Ching-ling

Kuo Wen

Reports from Tientsin speak of the gradual restoration of peace and order in that city after the chaos following upon the evacuation of the Kuominchun and the occupation of the area by General Li Ching-lin's troops. General Li was due to arrive there Tuesday evening but up to a late hour he had not arrived. Early in the afternoon two armoured cars carrying several hundred White Russians arrived at Tientsin Central but they were at once sent to Peitsang.

Up to Tuesday no Fengtien troops had arrived in Tientsin from the Tongshan direction. It is understood that this is due to the instructions which Marshal Chang has given to his men that they should not advance beyond Chuanliangchen.

In the Hopei District, Li's men in plain clothes are doing policing duty.

General Chang Tsung-chang, Tupan of Shantung, is said to be proceeding to Tientsin.

Defence At Paoing

Reuter
A messenger who arrived in Peking from Paoing yesterday morning informed the Kuominchun Headquarters here that General Wei I-san had concentrated at Paoingfu all of his troops formerly stationed at Tinghsien, which is now in the hands of Shansi troops under General Shiang Chen. General Wei has prepared three defence lines against a possible Shansi drive northward.

The troops of the 5th Kuominchun, under General Feng Chen-wu, are now at Chihhsien and Changteng, 120 li south of Paoingfu, but it has been decided that they shall withdraw to the eastward.

Kalgan residents have recently been perturbed by rumours that General Tan Ching-ling, formerly Military Commander at Kalgan, has been pillaging villages and towns in the Chahar district and is likely to attack Kalgan. The Kuominchun forces there are therefore preparing for any emergency. General Tan's troops were incorporated in Marshal Feng's army some time ago as the 16th Cavalry Brigade but he has old affiliations with Marshal Wu Pei-fu.

Feng Holds Conference

Chung Mei
The "Yi Shih Pao" states that Marshal Feng called a conference at Kalgan when it was decided that the Kuominchun would not leave Peking unless satisfactory peace arrangements were made and if pressed by the enemy. The capital would only be relinquished after a hard fight.

The report adds that whatever the military situation becomes, the peace and safety of the capital will be guaranteed.

This conference is alleged by the paper to have been caused by a new order for defence from Commander Lu.

The People's Tribune

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Thursday, March 25, 1926.

WHAT BOYCOTT HAS DONE TO HONGKONG, REPORTED BY LONDON TIMES WRITER

(London Times Financial Review)

Hongkong's Budget for 1926 is symptomatic of its general state as the result of the boycott. Fourteen months ago the then Governor, Sir Edward Stubbs, with plans projected for harbour works, water supply scheme, new roads, schools, public institutions, &c., explained that it was not wise to reduce the reserves below \$5,000,000 (\$625,000). They were then some \$16,000,000 (lbs. 2,000,000). Loans were to be raised for special works.

By the end of 1924 the reserves had been reduced, by active development to just over \$13,000,000 (\$1,625,000). Further development forecast during 1925 anticipated a claim upon them for a sum of about \$9,000,000 (£1,125,000), thus passing the five million dollar safety line. Revenue had been conservatively estimated, however, and it was not seriously feared that the reserves would be so heavily depleted. For the first five months of the year the actual revenue exceeded the estimate in a gratifying manner.

The Boycott

Then the boycott shattered official hopes. After June the revenue, consisting principally of luxury taxes, fell off greatly. It was expected at the time of writing that by the end of the year the reserves would be heavily called upon, and accordingly retrenchments have been ruthlessly applied.

Many schemes were abandoned. Government staffs have been reduced, and business firms have done likewise.

Revenue for 1926 is now estimated at \$21,367,743 (about \$2,650,000), compared with the revised estimate of \$22,279,855 (\$2,300,000) for 1925. Expenditure proposed for 1926 is \$23,790,615 (lbs. 2,980,000), as against the revised estimate of \$30,032,127 (lbs. 3,750,000) for 1925. The revenue estimate, however, is frankly a guess; it may not be achieved, while expenditure may have to be reduced by further economies.

Must Restrict

It seems certain that development must be restricted for some years, and the new Governor, Mr. Cecil Clementi, has come to a difficult task. He is, however, familiar with the Colony's conditions and the community looks to him with confidence. Both the foreign and Chinese communities made earnest efforts to retain Sir Edward Stubbs at the conclusion of his term. He proved himself a most capable administrator, and although handicapped severely by two disastrous boycotts, the Colony developed greatly under his guidance.

With the boycott still active in

South China, Hongkong's trade year presented a depressing review to the end.

The trade figures for the nine months of the year ended September 30 are self-explanatory. They show decreases due to the political unrest before the boycott started, while the third quarter, the strike having commenced at the end of June, tells its own tale. In millions of pounds sterling the figures follow:—

	1924.	1925.	Dec.
Imports.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1st Quarter . . .	19.3	16.3	3.0
2nd Quarter . . .	17.1	14.4	2.7
3rd Quarter . . .	19.2	11.1	8.1
Total Imports . . .	55.6	41.8	13.8
Exports.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1st Quarter . . .	18.3	15.2	3.1
2nd Quarter . . .	15.2	14.1	1.1
3rd Quarter . . .	14.6	7.5	7.1
Total Exports . . .	48.1	36.8	11.3
Total Trade for Three Quarters . . .	103.7	78.6	25.1

The volume of trade is thus down by \$25,000,000 for the nine months. Most countries have suffered, but some have saved themselves at Britain's expense, principally America and Japan. Of the \$25,000,000 decrease, Britain has suffered to the extent of \$2,780,000, as the following shows:—

	1924.	1925.	Inc. or Dec.
Imports, millions, millions.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Imports (1st Quarter 1.99 to Hongkong 1.84)	2.10	1.09	0.11
(2nd Quarter 1.84 to Hongkong 1.54)	1.54	0.75	0.79
(3rd Quarter 3.58 to Hongkong 1.54)	1.54	0.75	0.79
Total . . .	7.41	4.73	2.68
Exports, millions, millions.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Exports (1st Quarter 0.19 to Hongkong 0.14)	0.17	0.02	0.15
(2nd Quarter 0.14 to Hongkong 0.18)	0.18	0.04	0.14
(3rd Quarter 0.18 to Hongkong 0.06)	0.06	0.06	0.00
Total . . .	0.51	0.41	0.10

Total trade with U. K. for three quarters . . . 7.92 lbs. 1.14 — 2.78

The first quarter's figures for Britain showed an increase upon 1924. Hongkong's record trade year was 1920, when the total topped the 200 million sterling mark.

In 1924 the total was lb. 135,800,000 (United Kingdom lb. 10,000,000) as compared with lb. 123,000,000 in 1923. Estimating that lb. 125,000,000 would have been the figure for 1925, it is considered that the boycott was directly responsible for a loss of trade amounting to some lb. 40,000,000, or 30 per cent. The Chinese bankers estimate actual native losses at about \$20,000,000 up to date.

Trade Losses

As regards individual industries, the metal trade has been completely dead; flour merchants have benefited a little from unfavourable crop reports from America, but Canton, which normally takes 60 per cent. of Hongkong's flour imports, is taking none, and Shanghai has recaptured the coast ports trade which she lost when the North

Korean Peasants Form Federation

The 14,000,000 Peasants Of Korea Awakening; New Organization Greeted By Revolutionary Nationalists

On September 29th, according to reports in the Korean press, there was organised at Seoul the 1st Federation of Korean Peasants under the name of "Chosen Nomin Sha".

The newly organised peasant organisation publishes a monthly journal "Chosen Nomin" (The Korean Peasant). The appearance of the new peasant journal is greeted by "Dona Illo", the organ of the revolutionary nationalists, in the following manner:

"The news of the appearance of this journal will gladden the hearts of the 14 million Korean peasants. We express our gratitude to its founders. We hope that 'Chosen Nomin' will be the eloquent advocate of the interests of the awakening peasantry."

BRITISH UNIONS VETO ALLIANCE

London, March 23. — The ballot of the Amalgamated Engineering Union resulted in 70,695 votes for and 31,423 against joining the proposed new industrial alliance of the railwaymen, transport workers and miners in a national union.

The railwaymen had previously decided not to join.

TARTAR PEASANTS ON VILLAGE COUNCILS

In the Tartar Republic more than 70% of all representatives of the village councils are small peasants. The Tartar peasantry has now a great political activity.

China wheat crop failed last year; kerosene and kindred oils are not moving into the interior in any quantity.

As to piece goods, Japan has enjoyed a good demand for cottons at Britain's expense. The advent of winter resulted in considerable clearances of English worsteds and vicuna mixtures, but of cotton and woollen grey and white shirtings there is an accumulation of stocks in local godowns worth some lbs. 1,250,000, and it is not expected that Manchester and Bradford will receive new orders until February.

Effect On Exports

With regard to export items, one of the most notable effects of the boycott is the transfer of the Canton silk business to Shanghai, whither the smaller Japanese, German, and American ships convey the Canton silk direct from Whampoa, without touching Hong-kong. For several reasons this is not likely to be a permanent change.

The Hong-kong share market, which reopened after four months' suspension, remained weak. Stocks such as Hong-kong and Shanghai Bank have maintained their values, but some other reputable shares have fallen by 50 per cent., and the aggregate reduction in values is put at about 40 per cent., entailing losses of approximately £1,500,000 to investors and speculators.

Opinion is divided as to the near future. In most quarters it is held that the worst is over, losses having been written off or arranged for, economies having been effected and conservative trading adopted. The Imperial Loan of lbs. 3,000,000 has restored confidence all round. Fortunately, the colony has great vitality, and its special position and advantages ensure that it will rise again. Recovery, when it is permitted, should be rapid.

MUSSOLINI DISPLAYS SOME MORE BRAVERY

Manchester Guardian

Manchester.—Exclusive telegrams from Rome assure "Miscellany" that the Duce's manly rage and omnipotence increase hourly. Last night he was heard (like Jeffrey) to speak disrespectfully of the Equator, and at a public meeting held shortly afterwards, in the memorable words "I swear by the Roman eagles that Italia shall cower no longer beneath that age-old menace to her liberties," he flung down a gage of unqualified defiance to the Swiss Navy. Amid scenes of tumultuous enthusiasm he also assured a vast audience that he would stand no nonsense from the Gulf Stream, the Large Black Pig Society, or the North Pole.

He wound up by defying Monaco to do her worst, an attitude which has since been endorsed by a leading article in the "Furioso" which ends with the words:

"Dixit: he has spoken. Let the dastards put their last croupier in the field; by Romulus and Remus the might of Italy shall still conquer!"

It is said that the Duce had also intended a stern remonstrance to Andorra, but on learning that she had not yet been disarmed a more conciliatory message was drafted for private transmission.

Delegates Get Backing For Geneva Stand

(Continued from page 1)

Office estimates went against the Government he would resign. Ramsay MacDonald, former Labor Premier, declared that the Foreign Secretary's conference at Geneva had had the effect of bringing about "the most lamentable failure in British diplomacy."

It was generally construed that passage of the Lloyd George measure would be equivalent to a censure of the Government's policy.

Chamberlain denied that he had agreed with Aristide Briand of France to give aid in pushing to Polish claim to a permanent seat on the League Council, and declared that even the Germans had not accused him of disloyalty to the agreement made with Germany at Locarno regarding the question of League membership.

Lloyd George Attacks

London, March 23.—Mr. Lloyd George initiated a debate in the House of Commons today, when moving a resolution of the Foreign Office Vote, "to call attention to the proceedings at Geneva and the action of the British Representative there." Mr. Lloyd George regretted that Sir Austen Chamberlain had not seen fit to take the floor first as he did after the Locarno Conference and explain how Locarno had been checked at Geneva. He declared that the Locarno Powers were responsible for the failure at Geneva. They were entitled to ask whether Sir Austen Chamberlain knew beforehand that France and Poland intended to insist upon the simultaneous entry of Poland into the League with Germany.

Defends Borah

In the course of references to the United States, Mr. Lloyd George's mention of Senator Borah was received with some laughter by the Ministerialists, whereupon Mr. Lloyd George asked what was the good of scoffing at one of the ablest and most influential men in America.

Mr. Lloyd George continued: Instead of using their influence to secure the admission of

Amnesty Given For Political Offences Against Soviets

Workers And Peasants In Far Eastern Regions Held For Acts During Transitional Period Given Relief

Moscow, March 19.—The Soviet Government has granted an amnesty to workers and peasants in the Far Eastern Region, now detained in gaol for political offences. The occasion of the amnesty was the opening of the first Far Eastern Regional Congress of Soviets. The order of the Government states that in order to restore to peaceful work of construction those workers in the Far Eastern Region, who are now being detained in houses of correction and penal labour for offences committed against the Soviet State in the transition period after the conclusion of the civil war, offenders who have been sentenced to periods of confinement up to one year and have served one third of their sentence, shall be unconditionally released and returned to their homes. Those sentenced to confinement for more than one year shall have their sentences reduced by one third. The amnesty applies to those who have committed political offences prior to March 1st, 1926. It also applies to certain classes of common offences.

NEW JAPA LABOR PARTY H S MORE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM THAN PREDECESSOR

By Moto Takata

United Press Correspondent

Osaka, March 6.—The Farmer-Labor Party has been formed for the second time in Japan. When the party was organized for the first time toward the end of last year, it lived for only two hours. After this brief existence, the Government ordered the promoters to dissolve the party, on the ground of its containing communistic elements in the organization.

The inauguration ceremony of the new party was held at the Y. M. C. A. hall in Osaka on March 5th. Mr. Motojiro Sugiyama, President of the Japan Farmers' Union, was nominated as the Chairman of the Central Executive Committee.

The new party was organized by all the prominent figures of leading labor organizations, including the Japan Federation of Labor, the Farmer Union, the Government Workshop Workers' Union, and the Jichi-kai of the Tokyo Municipal Tramway System Operatives.

Conditions

The Japan Federation of Labor, most conservative and influential wing of Japanese Labor, had made it clear prior to the formation of the party that the Federation would join the party only on the following conditions:

1. The party shall be anti-communistic.
2. Members of the Political Research Society, the Labor Council of Japan, the League of the Non-Propertied People (all these represent the radical groups of the labor) shall be excluded from the party, on account of their radical political views.
3. No union or individual member who is affected by communistic thought shall be made a member of the party.

JAPAN M. P.'S NOT TO GET MORE PAY

Reuter

Tokyo, March 23.—The Government has been strongly pressed by the Diet to sanction a Bill for raising members' allowances but it is understood that the Government is resolutely opposed to this as it entails the expenditure of an additional 2,500,000 yen, which is against their economy policy.

with that Germany alone should become a member on the occasion and that she was to get a permanent council seat. Dr. Stresemann emphasized that the council members had at first approved of Germany's standpoint. Germany had never opposed further extension of the council seats, but had merely demanded that the question of further nominations be discussed after Germany herself was a member. The Foreign Minister said that Germany's relations to other nations would not be influenced by the Geneva fiasco.

Not Anti-chamberlain

"Germany was not anti-Chamberlain ten days at Geneva, but owing to the action of certain nations not included in the Locarno Pact she had to sit and wait for ten days for a final League Assembly. Brazil was responsible for the unfortunate outcome of the conference," Dr. Stresemann declared. "Both France and Great Britain had agreed that the fiasco was no fault of Germany's."

"We have to note that both nations had underlined, that in the Locarno pact agreements Germany was to be treated, as if she was already a League member."

Dr. Stresemann cited M. Briand who declared: "The period of the Rhine occupation must be shortened as soon as Germany

Conservative

Thus the new party is far moderate and conservative than the last one.

Three fundamental principles were first adopted prior to the organization of the party.

(1) The party will strive for political, economical, and social emancipation.

(2) The party will strive for a reform of the illogical systems pertaining to land, production and distribution, by lawful methods.

(3) The party will do its best for the reform of the Diet, and the eradication of the existing parties, which work for the special interests of special class.

The Platform

The adopted platform contains the following clauses:

Realization of universal suffrage, granting a vote to all men and women, above 20 years of age.

National financial support for the relief of disabled soldiers and their families.

Armament reduction and popularization of the military administration.

Establishment of the eight hour day.

Prohibition of night and dangerous work for women and child labors.

Fixing of lowest rates of wages.

Prohibition of traffic in women.

Establishment of an insurance system for the aged, sick and unemployed.

Mr. Sugiyama, the head of the new party, is 42 years old. While he was in the pulpit his interest in small farmers' welfare began. In 1922, with but 16 tenant farmers, he organized the Farmers Union in Kobe, which later grew into a substantial body embracing the membership of over 350,000 tenant farmers.

NEW REVOLUTIONARY PARTY FORMS IN JAVA

A new revolutionary party has been formed in Java under the name of Djamiatul Akia. The aim of the party is to co-operate with the Sarakat Rayut, or the left peasants' organization.

In counter-action, the government has organized a fascist society, under the name of Sarokat Hidji, which is engaged in persecuting the leaders of the Java revolutionary movement.

has fulfilled her international obligations and the League commissions had ascertained that these obligations were fulfilled.

Dr. Stresemann closed by advising the government to continue the foreign policy hitherto pursued, thereby insuring more bearable conditions and avoiding foreign pressure." He closed by advocating the continuation as well of the previous policy vis-a-vis the League of Nations. Dr. Stresemann was enthusiastically applauded by a large majority of the Reichstag.

Berlin, March 23.—Greece ordered two hundred thousand rifles in Italy.

Conservatives Oppose

Berlin, March 23.—Count Westarp, heading the German conservatives opposed Dr. Stresemann's speech in the Reichstag today declaring that the conservatives feel that the Geneva conference humiliated Germany which in spite of previous assurances was kept waiting ten days, finally to return home without results. He further said, the evacuation of the Cologne zone was not a diplomatic feat but merely the fulfilment of the Allies' legal obligations.

EMANCIPATION

How Lincoln Found Time To Prepare Historic Proclamation That Freed The Slaves

C. S. Monitor

Boston:—During this month, which records the anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, many stories are being told of incidents in the life of the great statesman. One of these comes from "the News Sheet," issued by the Western Union Telegraph Company and gives a new and interesting view of Lincoln, describing him as writing the Emancipation Proclamation as he listened in the telegraph office of the War Department to stirring accounts from the battle field.

That there should be abundant inspiration for the penning of such a document in the stories of sacrifice and hope, leaping over the immature telegraph line of that day, is not exceptional. Perhaps it was the same quality of inspiration that came to Francis Scott Key in Baltimore Harbor as he, a prisoner on a British man-of-war, penned "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Refuge in Telegraph Office

Throughout the war one of Lincoln's places of refuge from the trials of office was the telegraph office in the War Department; an obviously strange place to seek surcease from the case and responsibility of an unenviable office, a place where dots and dashes flashed tragedy and the cruelties of war. Yet there this silent figure could be found reading over the messages as they came in from the cipher clerks, placing them in a pile in the drawer, making little comment and keeping himself well out of the way of busy clerks who passed back and forth like the shuttles of a great loom weaving a fabric of gray like a mist over a troubled sea.

In times of stress the President stood behind the cipher clerk reading as fast as the words were translated. Ordinarily, when he came to the office he took a chair by the receipt drawer, reading over the telegrams, beginning at the top and continuing until he had reached the ones he had read on his last visit.

In the telegraph office, strenuous as it was gleaming wheat from the chaff of war, Lincoln found it less a strain than in the White House where he was constantly besieged by politicians, office seekers and a pestering crowd and he remarked to his Secretary of War, Mr. Stanton, that he was glad to come to the telegraph office to be relieved of their importunings.

Often he would remain there all night, awaiting some important expected dispatch; often in the interval sending messages of inquiry, counsel and encouragement to the commanders in the field, to the governors of the states and not infrequently to soldiers commending them for bravery or pardoning for violation of some of the rules of war.

Begins the Proclamation
It was while sitting in this little room, so the story goes, that Lincoln began the first draft of the Emancipation Proclamation. While the wires flashed their messages, so fraught with meaning for the people of the North as well as the South, his pencil traveled over the page, slowly, thoughtfully and with rare consideration. On the first day, it is related, he did not cover the first sheet on which he was composing. On some days he wrote but a line or two, weighing each word with the care of an essayist evaluating fine gold.

Each day he would read over what he had written, changing, revising, amending to the ever present click-click, click-click of the crude telegraph instrument, a tireless staccato that seemed a fitting motif for this great instrument of freedom. This went on for several weeks until the first draft was completed.

And curiously enough the President said he had been able to work more quietly and maintain a better command of his thoughts than at the White House.

The document, then said to have been born almost literally on the field of battle, was given to the world on Jan. 1, 1863 and today is called one of the greatest documents of state in history.

YENCHING REPORT TELLS OF THE LOOTING

(Continued from page 1)

distance and did not understand what was going on—some were pushed out with the crowd, others hesitated within the enclosure.

Shooting

"A short time later, the sound of shooting began. Bullets fell like rain. Our group immediately scattered. Some pushed out through the east gate of the enclosure, some in alarm lay prostrate within the enclosure, some escaped into the stables in the northeast corner of the enclosure. The dreadful noise of shooting sounded for several rounds, while between those we heard random firing. At the enclosure gates were also stationed several men of the bodyguard holding bayonets and sticks, with which they wildly attacked the fleeing crowd, barring the path and looting articles of clothing. Many of our classmates lost articles of clothing. Miss Huang Ch'iao-yun had her spectacles taken away.

"Outside of the enclosure gate in the alley opposite many soldiers were stationed. These opened fire and attacked. It was for this reason that there also many killed and wounded among those who escaped through the gate. Our classmate, Mr. Wang Chih-yao, who had escaped to the middle of the street, had a bullet fly past his head. Fortunately, he was not killed, but just had a hole in his hat.

Yenching Casualties

"When the affair was over and examination was made, we learned that our classmates had been injured both within and without the enclosure and in the stable-yard. One was killed on the spot, Miss Wei Shih-i, later encased in the University. Five were seriously wounded: Miss Wei Ch'eng-chih, Mr. Li Yen-ling and Mr. Kuo Ts'an-jan, taken for treatment to the P.U. M.C.; Mr. Jung Chih-tung, and Mr. Wei Chih, taken for treatment to the Methodist Hospital. This is a general statement of our experiences in this affair."

Miss Mill's Report

Miss Mills describes that she saw as follows:
"Shortly after two o'clock, on hearing of the tragedy, I went at once with four Chinese companions to the Cabinet Office, the scene of the tragedy. On reaching the place, we found police keeping back the huge crowd from the street. After stating our errand and showing our cards we were allowed to enter the enclosure. Just within the gate, as we entered, were several dead bodies, and among

Soviet Tinned Food Triumphs; Nine Diplomas

Copenhagen, March 20.—For toothsome and skilful seasoning the canned goods of the Soviet Republic walked off with nine honorary diplomas at the International Exposition of the Canning Industry here.

This triumph has greatly surprised the "tinned goods" experts of Europe who had not counted upon Bolshevik competition.

Diplomas were awarded to the State Bureau of Canning Industries, State Meat Refrigerating and Slaughtering Corporation, All-Ukrainian Union of Consumers' Co-operatives, Crimean Factory of Centrosoyuz, Dagestan Council of National Economy, Crimean Canning Trust, Odessa Food Trust, Ural Regional State Fisheries and the Kuban Agricultural Industry.

HAS PLAN TO CHANGE ARSENAL TO FACTORY

Kuo Wen

Shanghai, Mar. 23.—Mr. Hu Shu-hua, Commissioner of Education and a graduate of technology of Germany, who has been entrusted by General Sun Chuan-fang with the conversion of the Arsenal into commercial institutions, announces a detailed plan for the reconstruction of the Arsenal into a factory for the manufacture of steel products for commercial purposes.

The capital required is estimated at \$3,000,000 and the time for preparation six months. According to his scheme, 1,000 workmen are to be employed and an annual output of 1,000 tons can be attained at a net profit of over \$300,000 per annum. He proposes to invite all the big factories and owners of large iron and steel industrial enterprises in the country to become shareholders.

When we found the body of our student, Miss Wei Shih-i. The body of another student lay partly over her, but we had no difficulty in recognizing her. After identifying her, and noting that there was no question but that she was beyond the reach of any help, and quite dead, we looked at each of the score or more of bodies lying about near the gate. We did not recognize anyone except Miss Wei, for the others were not our students.

"While examining the bodies I noted three points: (1) The expression of fear and suffering on the faces of the dead, which told of the cruel ending of their lives; (2) Clothing had been taken from some of the bodies, one body being bare to the waist, showing that not only had there been killing but that looting had already begun; (3) Most of the dead gave evidence of having been badly wounded and all the clothing was dusty and dirty. At this time, I requested the police to permit us to take the body of Miss Wei, but was refused permission.

"When we returned to College, we found that beside the dead and the wounded, all the rest of our students were accounted for."

Dr. Porter's Statement

"Dr. Porter's statement concludes the report, with the following:

"When I heard the news of the shooting I went with Dr. Leonard Hsu, of our Faculty, and two students, to the Cabinet Offices. One student and I remained there from three o'clock until six-forty. Then, after the coroner had examined the dead bodies, permission to take the body of Miss Wei, for which request had been made several times, was granted. With the help of Dean Alice Frame, of the Women's College, the body was taken to the College."

ALL BUT HSI CHIH MEN CLOSED NOW AT FIVE O'CLOCK

Chung Mei

Although the Peking gates are ordered closed at five, the Hsi Chih Men is kept open until half past seven so that passengers might catch the train for Kalgan which leaves at that time.

Hindenburg Thanks Rhineland People

Lauds Loyalty During Occupation; Gives Donation For Restoring Cologne Cathedral

Asiatie

Berlin, March 23.—President Von Hindenburg who arrived at Cologne yesterday was enthusiastically received. Following speeches by the Mayor, Herr Adenauer, and the Prussian State Minister of the Interior, Herr Kuelz, President Von Hindenburg expressed the thanks of the Reich for the valiant spirit shown by the population and the proof of loyalty during the period of occupation and further expressed the hope that this might have been the last test for the brave Rhineland people and that the future would be brighter.

President Von Hindenburg, before leaving Cologne, donated 25,000 dollars for the restoration of the Cologne Cathedral.

Upon his arrival at Bonn, he was given the title of doctor of political science by the university.

TUAN AND LU AGREE

(Continued from page 1)

from advancing any further at present.

Chia Not Hiding

Chung Mei

Despite the reports that Premier Chia Teh-yao has taken refuge in the Wagons Lits Hotel or elsewhere in the Legation Quarter, the call for the regular cabinet meeting this morning has been issued by the Chief Secretary.

The government denies that the Premier requested three days' leave of absence and had secreted himself in the Legation Quarter. It was stated today that he had taken but one day's leave and had gone to the Western Hills.

The most pressing problem of the government is the raising of funds to pay the troops and police responsible for the protection of Peking at this critical moment. Due to the sudden shifting in the situation, the local bankers hesitated in their support of the new loan issue.

No Limit Now On Inheritance Under Soviets

Moscow — Unlimited inheritance of private fortunes is now permitted within the Soviet Republic, according to a decree which went into effect on March 1.

Heretofore, no subject of the Soviet could inherit more than \$5,000; any bequest in excess of that went into the coffers of the State.

The new relaxation of the drastic rules heretofore prevailing is due to the desire to permit the continuance of private business enterprises after the death of the original owner.

THIRTEEN PROVES LUCKY NUMBER

United Press

Tokyo, March 10.—Principal Tenoh of the Canadian Academy at Kobe is not a believer in the ill-luck of the number 13. His academy was started 13 years ago, in 1913, with 13 pupils. Today, 13 years later, it has a record attendance of 169 pupils, which is 13 times 13.

This academy and the American School in Tokyo are the two main foreign educational institutions in Japan.

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PEKING

Model Governor Is Slated For Peking Post, Says Report

Yen Will Be Choice Of Wu And Chang, Says "Yi Shih Pao"; Not Sure He Would Take Job, However

The "Yi Shih Pao" yesterday stated that Marshal Wu will move his troops as far north as Paoting, while Marshal Chang Tso-lin will remain at Tientsin. Peking is to be controlled by the Shansi Tapan, Yen Shi-shan at the request of Wu and Chang.

The paper even asserts that Yen's presence in the capital would not be disfavored by the Kuominchun, so that he would be a compromise figure. It concludes, however, that there is some doubt whether Yen himself would undertake so hazardous experiment.

Yen Insists He Is Not Partner Of Wu

Pledges Support Again To Tuan; Is Not Aggressor Against Kuominchun, Yen Wires Cabinet

Regarding the attitude of General Yen Hsi-shan, the cabinet secretariat announces the receipt of a telegram from Taiyuan pledging his support to the Chief Executive once again. In the telegram, General Yen declares that the Shansi army, instead of collaborating with Wu Pei-fu as rumored, will concentrate on the borders of Chihli-Shansi-Honan for preventing the Hupeh troops from crossing the Honan frontier, by force of arms, if necessary, and that there is no fighting between the Shansi troops and the first Kuominchun at Tatungfu.

This is taken to indicate that the "Model" Tapan of Shansi, whose troops now hold the key to the settlement of the Chinese situation, still supports the continuation of the Tuan Chi-jui administration and consequently, the Anfu leaders are optimistic about the situation.

GOVERNMENT INSISTS ON ISSUING BONDS

Nippon Dempo

The Government has definitely determined to float the proposed Fifteenth Year Loan Bonds, and is taking necessary measures to arrange its issuance. Admiral Tsai Ting-kan, acting upon the instruction by the Chief Executive, paid a call on Sir Francis Aglen, the Customs Commissioner-General, yesterday morning, in the hope that he might induce him to lift his opposition to the proposal.

OTHER CITIES HOLD PROTEST MEETINGS

(Continued from page 1)

against the Japanese imperialists.

To organize mass meetings to explain to the people the aggression of the imperialists.

The meeting also issued a manifesto explaining that the Japanese militarists are actively assisting the Mukden militarists and thus prolonging the civil war.

The manifesto says: "China, in its agony of civil war will never forget the treachery of Japan."

Nanking Protest

Kuo Wen

Nanking, March 20.—A big mass meeting was held to-day by the people to protest against the Taku Incident, at the former Examination Hall. After the delivery of speeches in which Japan formed the target of indignant attacks, a parade was carried out and the students gave lecture on all thoroughfares.

LONDON POLICE ROUND UP GANG OF 40 WOMEN ROBBERS

Asiatic

Berlin, March 23.—The London police yesterday rounded up robber gangs consisting of 40 women who during the past year had stolen over 130,000,000 pounds sterling worth of goods in various department stores.

U.S. Officer Tried Gave Booze Party to "Clean-up Chief"

Man Who Failed to Cleanse Philadelphia of Vice Welcomed To Los Angeles By Cocktail Party; Host Court Martialed

United Press

Washington, March 23.—A court-martial trial of Colonel Alexander Williams was ordered today by Curtis D. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy, in connection with charges by General Smedley Butler that Williams was intoxicated at a welcoming banquet tendered to Butler on his arrival in Los Angeles.

Butler, who was on leave of absence from duty in the Marine Corps during an exciting but fruitless period as Philadelphia's "vice clean-up chief," went back into the service and early this month went to Los Angeles to assume duty. Colonel Williams was his predecessor in the post.

A party given in honor of Butler's arrival was, according to a report to Washington from Butler, featured by the marked intoxication of Williams. Butler recommended that Williams be court-martialed. Williams was host at the affair, which was a cocktail party according to Butler's account.

SHANGHAI GROUPS VOICE PROTEST ON

(Continued from page 1)

ses the hope that in spite of the terrible experience of the Peking students, they will nevertheless continue the struggle. The Students' Union has also sent out a circular telegram all over the country to rouse the people to oppose Marshal Tuan. It calls upon the Shanghai students to continue the fight with the same energy with which it conducted the fight after the events of May last.

Finally, the Students' Union appeals to the peoples of all countries explaining the events in Peking and asking support for the struggle for the abolition of the unequal treaties and the removal of Tuan Chi-jui and the Japanese imperialists.

Sun Yat-sen Society

The Society for Study of San Yat-senism has issued a manifesto saying that at the very moment when the whole of China was roused to indignation by the Japanese intervention, Marshal Tuan Chi-jui orders the killing of Chinese students. To fight imperialists successfully, says the manifesto, it is first necessary to remove their assistants, particularly Marshal Tuan.

Sun Bans Meetings

A Nanking telegram indicates that Tapan Sun Chuan-fang has given strict orders to the authorities there and at Shanghai that student demonstration and mass meetings must not be held outdoor.

ATHLETIC MEET DATE PROBABLY MAY 14TH

Chung Mei

The North China Athletic Meeting is to be held on May 14th and 15th according to a decision reached by the committee Tuesday. The date is necessarily tentative due to the military situation.

Still Strive To Keep U.S. Out Of European Mess

Court Action Started To Block America's Entry Into World Tribunal

Washington, Feb. 3 (A. P.)—An effort to invoke the power of the American courts to prevent entrance of the United States into the World Court was made in a proceeding begun here today by Benjamin Catchings, a Washington lawyer.

All judicial power under the Constitution, Catchings declared, is vested in the supreme and inferior courts, and it cannot be taken away by the delegation of higher judicial authority to some court not recognized in the Constitution.

Under the World Court the treaty power of this Government would be subordinated, he asserted, to the decree of that court.

He asserted it was the duty of the Supreme Court under the Constitution to uphold the judicial power of the Government and to protect the Constitution from such violations of its provisions.

The action was brought in the Supreme Court, which was asked by Catchings for permission to file a suit requiring Secretary Kellogg to show cause why he should not be restrained from consummating the country's entrance into the world tribunal.

Contending that membership in the tribunal would be unconstitutional, the petitioner declared the resolution of adherence adopted by the Senate rested on an invalid use of judicial and legislative authority.

Secretary Kellogg was made the defendant because he is now negotiating with the other nations in the World Court to carry into effect the Senate's resolution.

The petition will not necessarily eventuate in a decision by the Supreme Court on the validity of the World Court resolution. It merely asks leave to file a suit which would require an answer from Secretary Kellogg. It will be passed on by the court after it reconvenes March 1.

PEACE ENVOYS

(Continued from page 1)

of Marshal Chang.

Chung Mei

Marshal Chang Tso-lin has advised Marshal Wang Shih-chen, in reply to the latter's peace appeal, that pending negotiations, the Fengtien troops would stay at Tangshan, says a Chinese report.

Sun Would Mediate

Asiatic

In connection with the peace movement, General Sun Chuan-fang has wired to General Wang Shih-chen expressing his readiness to act as a mediator between the Kuominchun and the anti-Kuominchun elements to bring about peace without further bloodshed and that he has wired to Wu Pei-fu and Chin Yun-ao about it. But General Sun declines to wire to Chang Tso-lin and he suggests that Peking do it directly.

Up to the present time, no reply has been received from Wu Pei-fu, Chang Tso-lin and Li Ching-lin, even the well-known fence-riding "Model" Tapan of Shansi, General Yen Hsi-shan, has not replied to the recent peace overtures.

MUSEUMS KEPT OPEN THOUGH TROOPS LEAVE

Chung Mei

The Museums in the Forbidden City continue to be kept open daily from eight to four despite the military situation.

The Kuominchun troops who guarded the newly opened sections of the Imperial City since the removal of the Emperor, are reported to have left Tuesday, going out through the An Ting Men.

STROKE "NO. 4" FOR CAMBRIDGE HAS THE MEASLES; CAN'T ROW

Reuter

London, Mar. 23.—J. Booth, Cambridge's "No. 4" for the Boat Race, was today found to be suffering from measles and his place has been taken by the spare man, T. Craggs, who stroked the Lady Margaret crew in 1925 when they won the Ladies' Plate at Henley.

Chiaotungpu Made To Sign Promissory Note By Employees

Unpaid Men Besiege Ministry; Refuse To Leave Till One Month's Pay Given And Note Signed For Another

Kuo Wen

Mr. Kung Hsin-chen, Minister of Communications, was besieged by the employees of the Chiaotungpu for more than three hours Tuesday afternoon when the latter held a demonstration in front of his office as a protest against their failure to receive their pay for the past three months.

Feeling has been running high against Mr. Kung for some time but it was not until it became known that \$120,000 set aside for the payment of the staff had been diverted to other purposes, that things came to a head. Tuesday afternoon a crowd of over three hundred officials quickly collected in front of the office of the Minister and the Vice-Minister. Speeches were made by the more vocal section of the demonstrators demanding an explanation and declaring that they would go on strike if two months' arrears were not issued at once.

Vice-Minister Lu Meng-hsiung informed the officials that one month's pay would be issued to them within the next three days, a loan for this purpose having already been arranged with certain local Chinese banks. However, the demonstrators insisted that two months' arrears be issued at once, upon which the Vice Minister said that in addition to the one month's pay another month's arrears would be issued after one week. He indicated that a loan of \$120,000 was under negotiation with the Banks of China and Communications and that the negotiations bade fair to be successful.

But the officials insisted that it be written down in black and white and signed by the Minister, the Vice Minister and all departmental chiefs of the Ministry. Even the reading of a letter to the Banks of China and Communications in regard to the loan failed to calm the apprehension of the officials as to the possible non-fulfillment of the promises made, and finally the Minister and Vice-Minister were obliged to comply with the demand of the demonstrators.

Shanghai Road Dispute

Kuo Wen

Shanghai, March 23.—The Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Hsu Yuan, has sent a formal note to the Consular Body suggesting the opening of negotiations for the solution and settlement of the outstanding disputes in regard to the construction of roads outside the Settlement boundary limits.

Pillaging In Chahar

Kuo Wen

General Tan Ching-ling, former Tutung of Chahar, is reported to be pillaging villages and towns in Chahar, and may at any time attack Kalgan, so that Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang is preparing for emergencies.

Wu Transfers Tu

Kuo Wen

Hankow, March 21.—Marshal Wu Pei-fu issued an order yesterday transferring General Tu Shih-chun to the post of Co-Director of Military Affairs of Hupeh and appointing General Chen Chia-mu to replace him as Civil Governor concurrently.

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Where American Imperialism Shows Its Clever Hands

Nicaraguan Dictator Is Puppet of American Bankers, Says Labor Federation Head

N. Y. World.

Washington, Feb. 14.—The people of Nicaragua have lost their constitutional form of government, and the dictatorship of Gen. Emiliano Chamorro and his followers is running under a full head of steam.

This declaration is made by William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, in a letter to the Secretary of State, Mr. Kellogg, based on reports received by the Pan-American Federation of Labor describing "critical conditions" in the Central American republic.

Mr. Green quotes the following extract from one of these reports:

"The most important cities of the country are occupied by troops under the military dictatorship that has been inaugurated by General Chamorro, in combination with Commanders Adolfo Diaz, Carlos Cuadra, Pazos, and others.

"The followers of General Chamorro have removed illegally those representatives in Congress who have been elected by the people and have appointed to their positions those who have been defeated. Owing to this violent change, there have been arrests, persons wounded and killed, confiscations, suppression of independent newspapers and denial of the right to hold meetings. Workmen are being forced to work in the building of military fortresses and roads, without salary or food."

Mr. Green repeats the charge that an alliance exists between certain financial elements in the United States and Gen. Chamorro to negotiate control of the stocks and shares of the National Railroad and the Bank of Nicaragua.

"If the right of the people of Nicaragua to establish and maintain a Constitutional Government of their own has been recognized and frankly declared by the Secretary of State of the United States, then the dishonest negotiations of the dictators should not be permitted in the United States," Mr. Green asserts.

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